



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 29, NUMBER 39

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 27, 1960

Belgian Congo Is Gaining Freedom

Stiff Problems Will Confront New Nation in Heart of African Continent

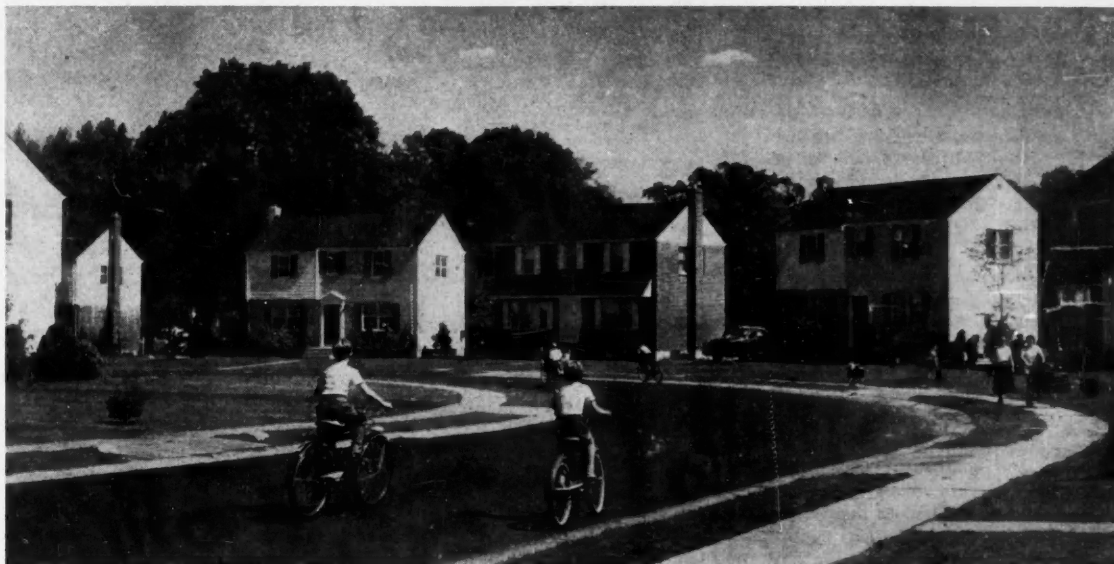
To many peoples in the emerging nations of Africa, independence has not brought the immediate rewards they had expected. The fact is that independence—however desirable it may be—creates new problems and often intensifies existing ones. Such, it appears, will be the case in the Congo, which severs ties with Belgium next Thursday, June 30.

PASSENGER planes from Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, to Europe are solidly booked for weeks. At least 80 additional flights have been scheduled by Sabena, the Belgian airlines company. Those persons leaving the Congo are almost all Europeans, and many have no intention of returning to the African land which has been their home for some period of time.

Those who are saying goodbye to the Congo feel that the future holds nothing but trouble for them, if they remain in that country. Some think that their property may be confiscated by natives after the Congo becomes free. Others fear for the personal safety of themselves and their families.

Not all of the 100,000 European residents of the Congo share this view. Some feel that the "scare" stories threatening them with harm or loss of property have been greatly exaggerated. They think their skills will

(Concluded on page 2)



SOME U. S. CITIES note diminishing populations as large numbers of people move to suburbs in countryside

Many U. S. Cities Are Shrinking

New Census Figures Reveal Decline in City Populations

The Census Bureau is tabulating the results of its big 1960 count. It is expected to show that the United States has close to 180,000,000 people.

The new figures reveal that many cities have stopped growing. There has been a gigantic movement of people from cities to suburbs in the past decade. As a result, most of our cities have fewer people than in 1950, although a few in the South and Far West have made gains.

The population changes have brought problems to cities and suburban areas alike.

NEW York City is by far the biggest city in the United States, and it ranks among the 3 largest in the world. However, preliminary 1960 census figures show that New York has fewer people than it did 10 years ago. It may have lost 200,000 residents in the last decade.

The city is finishing up a "Were-You-Counted?" campaign directed at finding people who might have been missed in the April census. City officials hope the drive will result in a more complete tally. Even so, the final census figures are expected to show that New York City now has around

7,770,000 people as against 7,891,957 in 1950.

A population dip has also been noted in San Francisco. Preliminary figures show that the city has lost somewhere between 10,000 and 40,000 persons in the past 10 years.

Many other cities across the nation are discovering that they also have shrunk in recent years. Cleveland has lost around 43,000, Detroit 169,000, and Washington nearly 50,000. Philadelphia has shrunk by 117,000, and Minneapolis by 38,000. Jacksonville, Florida, probably has at least 5,000 fewer people than in 1950. In fact, nearly all older cities across the nation have lost population.

Meanwhile, there have been big gains in the suburbs surrounding most of these cities. In some cases, the gains have been so spectacular that 1 western community has been called "forty suburbs in search of a city."

New York suburbs have grown like Jack's beanstalk. Eight northern counties in the metropolitan area show a 30% boost in population over 1950 figures. This growth has raised the total population of the New York metropolitan area from 12,911,999 in 1950 to an estimated 14,586,500.

The reasons. Many people have moved to the suburbs to "get away from it all." Congestion, noise, exhaust fumes, and heavy traffic have made city life unpleasant for many residents. City driving has become a chore almost everywhere. Often there is no place to park—either at work or at home.

Across the country, cities are facing growing traffic difficulties. The reason, of course, is that more people are driving more cars into downtown areas. In most localities, city streets were not designed to carry so many vehicles.

Although Los Angeles has one of

(Concluded on page 6)

HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

OUR CHANGING EARTH

Future maps of Chile will have to be revised as a result of earthquakes, tidal waves, and volcanic eruptions which recently struck the southern part of that land. Pilots who have flown over the stricken area report marked changes in the coast line. Many areas have sunk below the ocean's surface; in some cases, land has been thrust upward to form new islands.

AMERICANS ABROAD

Some 500,000 Americans will visit Europe this summer. About half of these will make the trip across the Atlantic by plane, while the other half will travel by boat. Both planes and ships are almost completely booked up for the next several months.

VOTES IN LEBANON

Lebanon is holding its first parliamentary elections since it was upset by civil war in 1958. Voting is taking place in different parts of the nation

on 4 successive Sundays. Next Sunday, July 3, will mark the final day of balloting. Former President Chamoun, who was the center of controversy in the civil conflict 2 years ago, has already made a political comeback by winning a seat in the new Lebanese parliament.

NEW USE FOR TV

Tests held during Marine Corps maneuvers earlier this year indicate that television may soon be given an important role in America's military planning. Experiments have shown that television could be of great value in informing command post officers of situations in combat areas.

MORE AID TO CHILE

The American Red Cross is sending aluminum roofing material and wall-board for building shelters to house victims of southern Chile's recent series of earthquakes and tidal floods. The Chileans are supplying other materials needed, and plan later to convert the shelters into permanent 2-

family homes. The Red Cross is also providing the disaster-stricken country with several thousand family cooking units, with kerosene stoves, pots, pans, and cutlery.

PICKING THE SHOWS

In West Berlin, U. S. and other critics are watching some of the past season's outstanding motion pictures at the German city's International Film Festival. Entries in the competition include U. S. movies, along with those of many other lands. Judges will make honor awards for films chosen as best before the festival closes early next month.

WHAT WE READ

U. S. readers spend nearly 1½ billion dollars a year for newspapers, *Editor & Publisher* magazine reports. Just about the same amount of money goes for books and magazines together, the survey indicated. However, book sales alone bring in about half the sum that Americans pay for newspapers.

Nation of Congo

(Concluded from page 1)

still be needed, and anticipate no trouble in the shifting of power from Belgian to native hands.

Actually no one knows for sure what will take place in coming days in the Congo. But Belgian and native leaders alike are convinced that the months ahead are not going to be easy ones for the new nation in the heart of Africa.

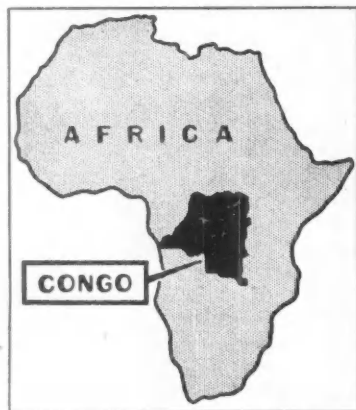
Fantastic region. The former Belgian colonial area, which will become the 14th free country of Africa, is a fantastic region where gleaming cities rise from the jungles. About 905,000 square miles in area (approximately the size of that part of the United States east of the Mississippi), the Belgian Congo is—except for a narrow corridor that leads to the Atlantic—landlocked in the heart of Africa.

To the north lie the Central African Republic and the Republic of Congo, 2 new countries that were French colonies until recently. To the east and southeast are regions still under British control. The Portuguese colony of Angola lies to the southwest.

Along the northern boundary of the old Belgian possession for many miles runs the mighty Congo River, a muddy, crocodile-infested stream which serves as a highway into Africa. Once the long series of cataracts 100 miles from the river's mouth is passed, the Congo is navigable for 1,200 miles.

Dense tropical forests cover most of the northern half of the country. The climate is hot and humid, and rhinoceros and gorillas roam through the jungles. The southern Congo is less forested with many open grasslands. The eastern highlands are pleasantly cool.

History of Congo. Until well into this century, the natives lived under the most primitive conditions. As members of various tribes, they resided in crude huts, killed animals for food with spears, and were treated for

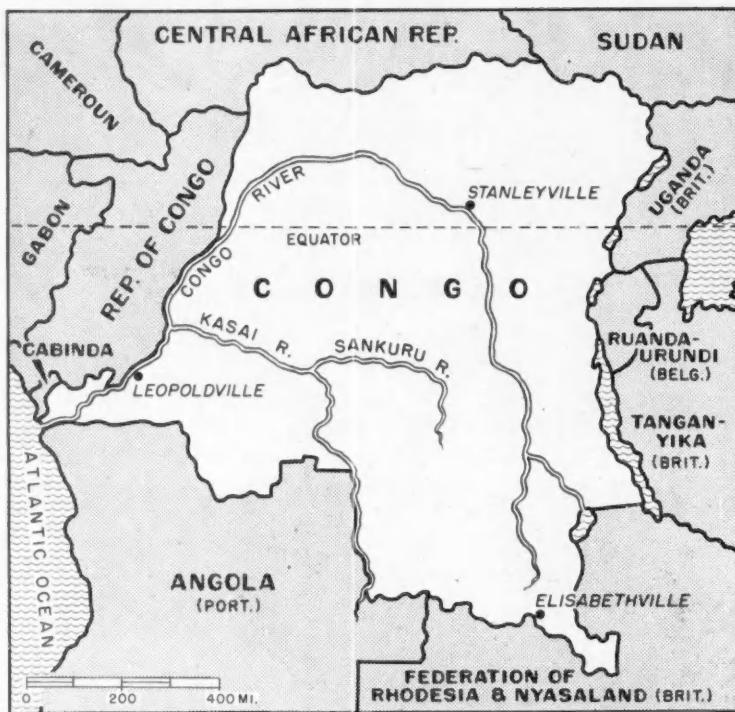


DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

their ills by witch doctors. They were completely unaware of the world outside the forest and the jungle.

Late in the 19th century, the European powers competed in taking over African regions and in establishing colonial empires. Leopold II of Belgium took personal control of the Congo. Leopold's agents used the most ruthless methods to force natives to produce rubber, ivory, and other forms of wealth. If a native failed to produce enough of these items, he stood to have a hand or a foot cut off, or even to lose his life.

When news of the Congo atrocities spread, public opinion rose—but not



FUTURE of Belgian Congo as an independent nation is highly uncertain

until possibly 5,000,000 Africans had died. Reforms were undertaken, and Leopold agreed to turn over the Congo to the government of Belgium at the time of his death.

Belgium's rule. Since the Belgian government took over the Congo in 1908, much progress has been made in the development of the African territory. Its varied resources have furnished the basis for solid economic growth.

The Congo is a storehouse of mineral wealth. It produces more than 70% of the world's cobalt (used in jet engines), industrial diamonds, and radium. The uranium which was the fuel for the first atomic bomb was mined not far from Elisabethville in the southeastern corner of the Congo.

Vast supplies of copper and tin exist. Copper is the Congo's biggest money-making export.

Agriculture, too, plays a part in making the country prosperous. Palm oil, used in soap, is a highly important export. The Congo also produces sizable amounts of cotton and coffee.

The Congo has an amazing water-power potential—75% higher than that of the United States. Today, though, very little of it is being tapped.

The Belgian government helped to develop the country's resources through large corporations which it closely controlled. Natives were trained to work in mines and industrial plants and on plantations. Natives of this territory have probably received better pay than native workers in any other colonial area in Africa.

Today, thousands of Congolese live in neat, European-style villages. Others, however, still follow the primitive ways of their ancestors.

But while the Belgian government promoted economic progress for the natives, it discouraged political development. Neither the natives nor the European settlers were allowed to vote. Belgian officials felt that if the natives were well cared for and supplied with the necessities of life, they would not agitate for self-rule.

In the last year or two, Belgian officials have realized how wrong they were in discounting the power of nationalism in their colony. On several occasions, violence has flared as a result of nationalist agitation. As re-

cently as 6 months ago, Belgian officials thought that independence for the Congo was still at least several years away, but the pressure for independence mounted so rapidly that it was decided to grant self-rule immediately.

Political inexperience. Belgian officials now wish they had started earlier to train the Congolese for self-government. Few of the 13,000,000 natives have any knowledge of democratic processes.

Last month, the first nation-wide elections took place. A 137-seat Chamber of Deputies and an 84-man Senate were chosen. The government is to be modeled on that of Belgium except that a President (to be appointed by the 2 lawmaking bodies) will replace the King.

King Baudouin of Belgium has asked Patrice Lumumba, a 34-year-old former postal clerk and head of the Congolese National Movement, to try to form a government. If Lumumba succeeds, he will be the first Premier. Though his party is larger than any other, he may have plenty of trouble in lining up a majority of the lawmakers behind him. There are more than 100 political parties, and none has anywhere near a majority. Many of the political groups are really native tribes who, now that the day of freedom is at hand, have become "political parties."

The very basis of democratic government is a well-informed, educated electorate. Yet the majority of Congolese cannot read or write. Only a few have ever graduated from high school. The number of college graduates in the entire country probably does not exceed 2 dozen.

Shortage of technicians. Among the natives are few people who can step into top positions in the civil service or into administrative jobs in industrial enterprises. There is said to be not a single native engineer.

Complicating the industrial situation is the fact that many Europeans have withdrawn their invested funds from the Congo in fear of what may lie ahead. Yet if the great industrial enterprises are to continue to produce and to create jobs, there must be adequate financial backing.

A 25,000-man army was set up under Belgian control, but no natives

have been trained as officers. Yet certain native leaders are demanding the withdrawal of all Belgian military personnel immediately.

National feeling? Though a powerful upsurge of nationalism has won independence for the Congolese, it is felt that few natives have a feeling of belonging to a nation. There are intense rivalries among the more than 200 tribes, and certain of these rivalries could erupt into civil war.

There are differences of opinion, too, over the form that the new nation should take. Some Congolese leaders want a strong federal government; others want the individual states to have considerable power. Some want to retain close economic ties with Belgium; others look upon such ties as a form of colonialism and generally oppose them.

One group wants the Lower Congo area (the region near the river's mouth) to annex a part of neighboring Angola and a portion of the French-oriented Republic of Congo. This feeling has already created tension with the governments of these neighboring lands.

There has been some talk, too, of the rich southern mining province of Katanga joining the Rhodesias. If Katanga should secede from the Congo, the new country would lose 65% of its natural resources. Because of the threat of secession, Belgian authorities recently declared a state of emergency in Katanga.

The future. It is certainly not the fault of the Congolese that the Belgians delayed so long in preparing them for independence. Yet native leaders must face up to the fact that their country is ill prepared for self-rule, and must do all they can to remedy the situation.

It is hoped that the new nation's leaders will calm the fears of Europeans living in the Congo, and will enlist the technical and professional aid of these people during the trying period ahead. It is plainly to the advantage of both Congolese and Europeans to work together.

If the young country can avoid disorders during its formative months, a solid foundation will be laid for progress. With its mineral wealth, waterpower, and plentiful supply of labor, the Congo has the opportunity to become one of the leading nations of the new, emerging Africa.

But if violence and anarchy prevail in the critical early months of self-rule, then the Congo may be a weak, ineffective nation for years to come. Moreover, such conditions will be sure to make this land of rich resources a top target for communist penetration.

—By HOWARD SWEET



BURTON HOLMES—EWING GALLOWAY

BLOCKS OF TIN, an important export product of the Congo

SPORTS

(Here is a look into the past at one of the great heroes of baseball, our national sport.)

FOR the occasional ball player who, in midsummer, seems to have a chance of breaking Babe Ruth's season record of 60 home runs, September is invariably the month of punctured hopes. It was in September—that final, grueling month of the season when the pressure is on—that Ruth set his most blistering pace in the record year of 1927. In that single month, he hit 17 homers, a feat that no one has yet matched.

George Herman Ruth was probably the most spectacular ball player of all time. He ushered in the era of long-distance hitting, attracted the fans in droves, and boosted baseball to new heights of popularity.

Born in Baltimore in 1895, Ruth spent most of his youthful years in a school for boys, most of whom needed special guidance. There he first attracted attention as an athlete.



BABE RUTH—the home run king

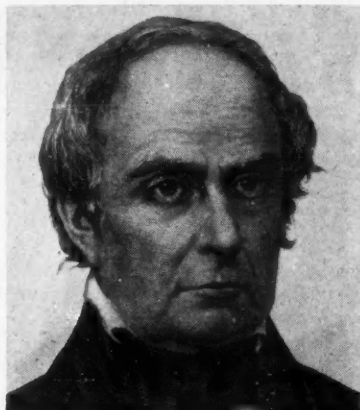
Brother Gilbert, one of his teachers, encouraged Ruth to devote his time to baseball.

After a brief period in the minor leagues, Babe joined the Boston Red Sox as a left-handed pitcher in 1914. An outstanding hurler, he still holds the record of pitching 29 scoreless innings in a row in World Series play. As a pitcher in 2 of the autumn classics, he was undefeated.

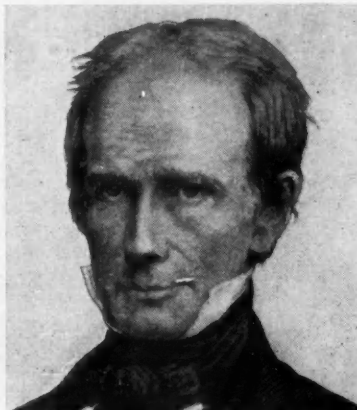
So impressive, though, was Ruth's hitting ability that he was shifted to the outfield so he could play every day. In 1919 he was traded to the New York Yankees. During the 1920's he hit home runs at a furious pace. Even when he struck out, he did so with a dramatic flourish. Fans packed the parks to cheer him, and he became the idol of countless small boys. The money which fans paid to see Ruth perform financed the building of Yankee Stadium, often called "The House That Ruth Built."

The Babe lasted for 22 years as a big leaguer, and helped the Yankees win seven pennants. In regular season play he hit 714 homers—a mark which no one has ever approached—and clouted 15 more in World Series competition. His lifetime batting average was .342.

Ruth died in 1948 of cancer. It will be a long time, though, before the big fellow's records are bettered. Page after page of the record books still bear his name.



Daniel Webster



Henry Clay

Today and Yesterday

Noted Lawmakers of the Past

A NUMBER of prominent members of Congress, or former lawmakers, are leading contenders for the Presidency this year. On the Democratic side, they include Senators John Kennedy of Massachusetts, Stuart Symington of Missouri, and Lyndon Johnson of Texas. In the Republican camp, former senator now Vice President, Richard Nixon is expected to be his party's standard-bearer in the Presidential race.

Whether or not any of these men become our next President, some of them, as well as a number of their colleagues, may live on in history as top-ranking lawmakers.

Five leading legislators of the past are honored by portraits in the Senate reception room on Capitol Hill. These men were chosen for that honor in 1957 by a special bipartisan Senate group headed by Democratic Senator Kennedy. They are:

Henry Clay. Born in Virginia, 1777, Clay was a self-educated lawyer who adopted Kentucky as his home state. After 12 years in the House, he entered the Senate in 1831, and remained there most of the time until he died in 1852. He was a Democratic-Republican, the forerunner of the modern Democratic Party.

Known as the "Great Pacificator," Clay pushed through Congress a number of compromise measures aimed at settling the serious differences on slavery, the establishment of new states, and other issues then dividing the North and South.

John C. Calhoun. Born in South Carolina, 1782, Democratic-Republican Calhoun was a champion of his beloved South. First elected to the Senate in 1832, he served as Secretary of State in 1844 and 1845. He again represented South Carolina in the Senate from 1845 until the time of his death in 1850.

Calhoun devoted his keen mind and his eloquent speaking ability to a defense of the idea that individual states have the right to declare null and void laws of the national government under certain conditions.

Daniel Webster. Born in New Hampshire, 1782, Webster served his adopted state of Massachusetts in the House and in the Senate much of the time from 1813 until his death in 1852.

Webster, a Whig, reached the height of his career during Senate debates in which he defended the superior power of the federal government as against Calhoun's "state's rights" doctrine. The Union cannot stand, he thundered, unless individual states abide by the

laws of the government which represents all Americans.

Robert LaFollette. Born in Wisconsin, 1855, LaFollette served in the House, as governor of his state, and in the U. S. Senate from 1885 until his death in 1925. Though a Republican, he ran for President on the Progressive Party ticket in 1924. He lost the race, but his ideas eventually gained widespread support.

LaFollette fought vigorously for social and economic reforms. He worked hard to get Congress to adopt laws for the protection of individual rights and he won nation-wide fame as a champion of the "underdog."

Robert Taft. Born in Ohio, 1889, Taft represented his state in the Senate from 1938 until his death in 1953. He was the son of President William Howard Taft.

Robert Taft was generally regarded as a spokesman for the "conservative" group in the Republican Party, but he was independent and sometimes stood for measures considered to be "liberal." He was regarded by friend and foe alike as a man of high principles and unusual ability.

Among other great lawmakers of the past, here are a few:

James G. Blaine. Born in Pennsylvania, 1830, Blaine represented his adopted state of Maine in the House and the Senate in the 1860's and the 1870's—the critical years during and following the Civil War. Republican Blaine stood staunchly for a generous treatment of the defeated South.

Robert Wagner. Born in Germany, 1877, Wagner came to this country as a youth. He represented New York in the Senate as a Democrat from 1927 until 4 years before his death in 1953. He was a champion of the underprivileged, and was the author of certain social security laws.

Arthur Vandenberg. Born in Michigan, 1884, he served in the Senate from 1929 until his death in 1951. A Republican, he worked hard to get both parties to work as a team on foreign affairs during and following World War II.

—By ANTON BERLE

Hawks could pass an eye test with flying colors. According to the National Geographic Society, the sight of birds of prey is at least 8 times better than that of most people with 20/20 vision. The lens of a hawk's eye is so well muscled that, in effect, it can transform the eye from a telescope to a microscope almost instantly.

News Quiz

City Populations

1. What do 1960 census figures show about New York City and its suburbs?
2. List 5 American cities that have lost population over the past decade.
3. Give reasons why people move to the suburbs.
4. What effect does the movement of people from city to suburbs have on city neighborhoods? On city finances?
5. What are some of the problems facing suburban areas?
6. How does the federal government help with urban renewal?
7. Describe 3 city development projects that have been undertaken by American cities.

Discussion

1. Do you, or do you not, think the federal government should provide additional funds for slum clearance projects? Give your reasons.
2. Does your city have a new development project under way? If so, describe it. If your city does not have such a project, do you think it should plan one? Why, or why not?

Nation of Congo

1. How do European residents of the Belgian Congo differ on what the immediate future holds for them?
2. Briefly describe the Congo region.
3. Why is the memory of Leopold of Belgium hated in the Congo?
4. What policies did the government of Belgium follow in running the African colony?
5. Describe the type of government that the new nation will have.
6. How is a lack of education likely to hamper the new country?
7. In what ways does a spirit of unity seem to be lacking?

Discussion

1. What steps—if any—do you think should be taken to avert the threat of chaos and anarchy in the Congo in the weeks immediately ahead? Explain.
2. What lessons do you think other colonial powers in Africa might learn from Belgium's experience in the Congo? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Describe two methods by which scientists hope to learn more about the continental shelf and the possibility of life on other planets.
2. What is the general opinion now with respect to Khrushchev's power in the Soviet Union as compared to what it was at the time of the collapse of the summit conference in Paris?
3. South Viet Nam has been plagued during recent months by an outbreak of communist guerrilla activity. What step has President Diem taken to combat the Red action? How is the United States helping?
4. Why was President Eisenhower's trip to Japan cancelled? List several possible consequences of the cancellation.
5. What are the provisions of the Constitutional amendment recently approved by the Senate?

References

- "Crisis of Our Cities," by Julian H. Levi, *Vital Speeches*, February 1, 1960.
 "Can Suburbs Control the Tide?" an article in *Business Week*, December 12, 1959.

Pronunciations

- Baudouin—bō-dwān'
 Chamoun—shām-awn'
 Costeau, Jacques-Yves—kōs-tō', zhāk-ēv
 De Gaulle—duh-gōl'
 Dinh Diem, Ngô—dīn' dē-ēm', nyō
 Jigme, Ngapo Ngawang—jē'mē, nā-fō'
 na-wāng'
 Lumumba, Patrice—lōō-mōōm'bā, Pā-trēs'
 Malinovsky—mā-lī-nawf'ski
 Mao Tse-tung—mou dzū-dōōng

The Story of the Week

Mysteries of Oceans and Space Are Being Probed

Scientists hope to learn more about life in the ocean depths with the help of a new tiny submarine. Called a diving saucer, the 2-man sub was built by Captain Jacques-Yves Cousteau, famous French underwater explorer, and the National Geographic Society. In recent tests, the saucer scooted about the ocean with ease.

Unlike some diving equipment that scares sea animals away, the saucer seems to attract fish. This may be because the sub looks like another sea creature, perhaps a huge ocean turtle. It has 2 large eyes that serve as portholes for viewing. The 2 men inside lie on rubber mattresses to make their observations.

Divers with an aqua-lung can safely descend only to about 300 feet. To go further, they must get inside a bathyscaphe (diving boat) or regular submarine, vessels which can resist the pressure of water at great depths. Both of these craft are too big and expensive for most exploration, however.

Captain Cousteau says his new sub will make it possible to explore the continental shelf. The shelf is the underwater slope of a continent out to a ledge. At the ledge, there is a sharp drop to the ocean depths.

Otto Struve, director of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, says the United States needs a \$100,000,000 radio telescope. With such an instrument, we might learn whether there are beings with intelligence on other planets.

Mr. Struve says a 2,500-foot radio telescope might be sensitive enough to pick up signals transmitted by life on other planets, if such life exists. The largest radio telescope now in operation is a 290-foot instrument at California Institute of Technology.

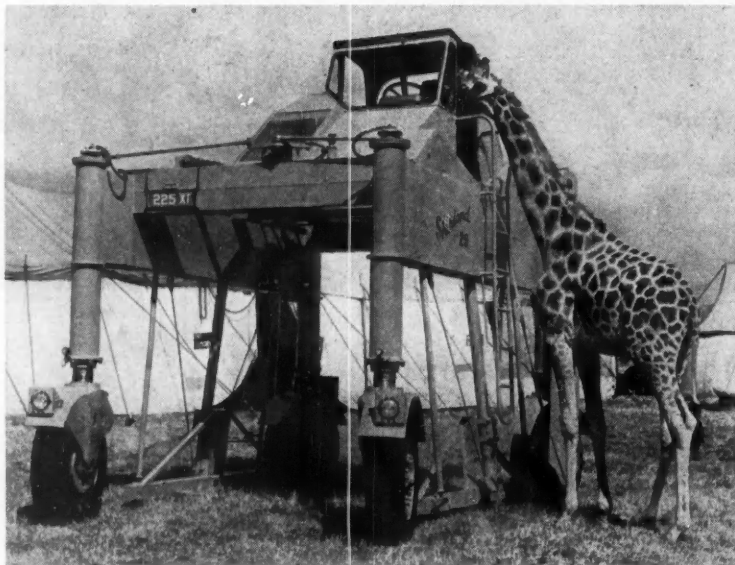
The science of radio astronomy is only about 30 years old. It is a method of studying heavenly bodies by means of the radiations they give off. With radio telescopes, astronomers have located masses of star matter invisible to regular telescopes.

Khrushchev Believed Still at Helm in Russia

At the time of the breakup of the summit conference in Paris, many people felt that Russia's Premier Khrushchev had become a figurehead for generals in the Soviet army and other opponents of his policies. Premier Khrushchev's torpedoing of the conference, and the constant presence of Red Army chief General Malinovsky at his side in Paris, added fuel to this theory.

It is now beginning to appear, though, that the Russian Premier is still the most powerful man in the Kremlin. A recent article in Pravda—the official Communist Party newspaper in the Soviet Union—defends Mr. Khrushchev's policies against "some persons" who say that his methods run counter to established communist doctrine.

Red Chinese leaders, who favor a more aggressive communist policy than that advocated by the Russian Premier, have been quick to criticize the latest statement of Soviet views. The Red Chinese publication, "Red Flag," answered the Russian position by denouncing the idea of peaceful coex-



CURIOUS GIRAFFE in Northern Ireland rubbernecks at odd type of truck, which can haul heavy loads of freight between unusually long "legs" UPI

istence and declaring that "imperialism will never change its position until doom. . . . The people have no alternative but to wage a struggle against it to the end."

Small Asian Land Battles Communists

South Viet Nam—a country the size of our state of Washington, with a population of 12,000,000—has become a major target of communist guerrilla activity. During recent months, the size of the communist force in this land has nearly doubled until it is now estimated at close to 5,000. Most of this group was trained in neighboring North Viet Nam. That communist state is determined to overthrow the pro-American government of South Viet Nam, which is headed by President Ngo Dinh Diem.

President Diem is making every effort to wipe out the guerrilla forces which are terrorizing his country. This job will not be easy. The communists fight mainly at night, disguising themselves as ordinary farmers during the daytime.

One step being taken by President Diem is to organize peasants in newly-

constructed, fortified towns called *agrovilles*, in order to protect them from nighttime raids.

The United States is giving extensive military assistance and economic aid to South Viet Nam in an effort to prevent that strategic Southeast Asian nation from falling into communist hands.

Turkey Continues Under Military Rule

The Turkish government is presently in the hands of a 38-man military junta. This group, known as the Committee of National Unity, is made up of officers who helped overthrow the 10-year regime of Prime Minister Adnan Menderes on May 27. The acting President of Turkey, General Cemal Gursel, is a member of the committee.

Turkey's military leadership has promised to step down as soon as nationwide elections can be arranged. No voting date has been selected thus far.

A temporary constitution drawn up by the Committee of National Unity calls for investigation of members of the former government. It appears

likely that Mr. Menderes and other former top officials—who are now being held in custody—may be brought to trial.

France's Army to Become More Modern

President de Gaulle has prepared a 5-year plan for modernizing existing units of the French Army and creating a special nuclear-powered fighting force. The program, which would cost about 6 billion dollars, is expected to win approval from the National Assembly.

The separate, nuclear-equipped army would be placed directly under President de Gaulle's supervision. The first elements of this new force would be created sometime next year. By 1965, it would be fully supplied with rockets and nuclear weapons.

President de Gaulle is anxious to gain American support for his project. He probably will request technical advice from U. S. scientists as well as actual nuclear weapons from this country.

May Saw Record Number Of Americans at Work

The Labor Department reports that 67,208,000 Americans held jobs during the month of May. This figure set an all-time record for that month.

The percentage of the total labor force which was unemployed during May stood at 4.9, about the same as it has been since the 1957-58 recession. Prior to that time, the percentage of those without jobs was consistently below the 4.5 mark.

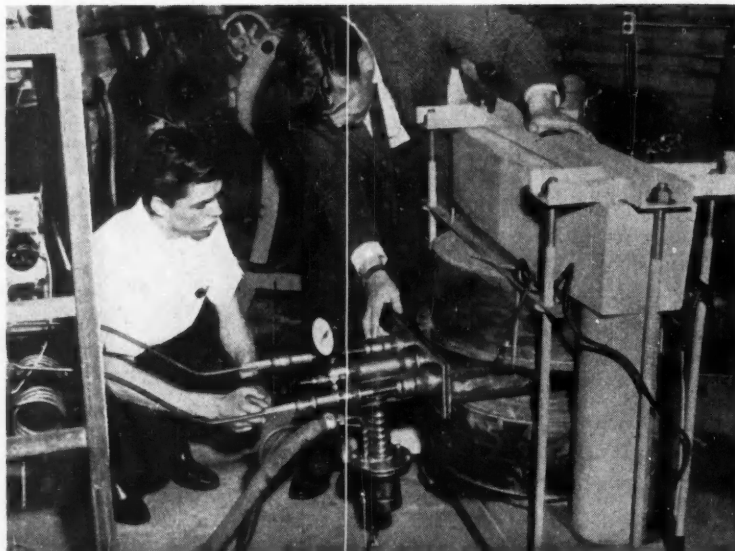
The state with the smallest per capita unemployment is South Dakota, which boasts a figure of 1.3. Alaska, with 8.7, and Maine, with 8.5, have the highest per capita unemployment rates in the nation at this time.

Bill Would End Student Loyalty Affidavits

The U. S. Senate has voted in favor of a bill which would eliminate the necessity of college students signing loyalty affidavits in order to receive federal loans. Since 1958, anyone participating in the federal student loan program has been required to swear allegiance to the United States and the Constitution, as well as to sign a statement that he does not believe in and is not a member of any organization trying to overthrow the government.

Under the proposal introduced by Senator Kennedy, and passed by the Senate, those applying for loans would be required only to swear allegiance to the Constitution and our country. Under an amendment to the bill, anyone who applied for or received a federal loan while he was a member of a subversive organization would be liable to a fine of \$10,000 and 5 years in prison. Membership in a subversive group during the last 5 years would also have to be reported.

Over the past 2 years, there has been a great deal of controversy over the law requiring students to sign loyalty oaths. Many colleges and universities have withdrawn from the federal student loan program in protest against it.



JOSEPH TATE of Normandy, Missouri, High School explains operation of his 1,000,000-volt cyclotron to Dr. Charles Creager, head of science department at Kansas Wesleyan University. Tate enters Wesleyan as a student this fall, and his atom-smashing machine is to be installed for scientific work there. UPI

Senator Douglas Charges Pentagon with Waste

Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois recently charged that the Defense Department is spending more than necessary for the materials it needs. As one example, he displayed a set of wrenches which sell for \$4 in auto supply stores but had been purchased by the Army for \$29.

Senator Douglas says that this sort of waste could be eliminated if the Defense Department would buy more of its supplies through competitive bidding. Last year, according to the Senator, 86% of the materials purchased by the Pentagon were done so on the basis of negotiated contracts rather than competitive bids.

A change in this procedure would result in savings of up to 3 billion dollars a year, in the opinion of the Illinois Senator.

Events in Japan Shock Our Nation

How is the cancellation of President Eisenhower's trip to Japan affecting America's position in Asia and other areas of the world? This question is being debated in the United States and abroad. As we go to press, the following consequences appear possible:

Premier Kishi's government may be forced out of office and replaced by one less friendly to our country. If this were to happen, the U. S.-Japanese defense treaty might be scrapped, and remaining U. S. forces in Japan withdrawn.

Opposition may develop against American bases in other countries where they are now located.

Mob rioting, like that in South Korea, Turkey, and now Japan, may break out in still other countries whose governments are not entirely stable.

The calling off of President Eisenhower's Japanese visit, following the recent collapse of the summit conference, may further damage the world prestige of both the President and our nation.

What caused the violent Japanese reaction to President Eisenhower's proposed trip?

A small minority of communists and "leftist" students appear to have been responsible for most of the rioting. However, much larger numbers of Japanese people are said to oppose a de-

fense treaty with the United States. Most of the people in the Asian land are fearful of becoming involved in another major war—especially after having felt the effects of nuclear weapons in World War II. Many Japanese people want their country to adopt a neutral policy similar to India's, and to stay out of cold-war entanglements.

Amendment on D. C. Vote Passed by Senate

The Senate has approved a proposed Constitutional amendment which would give residents of Washington, D. C., the vote for President and Vice President. The amendment, which was initiated by Congress, has now passed both legislative houses and will go to the states for ratification. If three-fourths, or 38 out of 50, of the state legislatures approve the amendment within 7 years, it will go into effect. Otherwise, it will be dropped.

The amendment is weaker than one which had been hoped for by many supporters of D. C. suffrage. It gives the nation's capital only 3 votes in the electoral college. In the future, the number of D. C. electoral votes will be fixed permanently at the level of the least populous state. The amendment contains no provision for a D. C. delegate to the U. S. House of Representatives.

Democratic Contenders Near Starting Gate

With the opening of the Democratic convention in Los Angeles only 2 weeks away, the race for the party's Presidential nomination is getting as hot as the weather.

Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts, winner of the 7 primaries which he entered, is the front runner at this time. He will go into the convention with more pledged delegates than any of his rivals. However, political observers doubt that he will have enough support to clinch the nomination on the first ballot.

Senators Lyndon Johnson and Stuart Symington are determined to make a battle for their party's top spot. Senator Johnson recently overcame opposition within the Texas Democratic organization to assure himself of all 61 of his state's convention votes. He will also be the first choice of a good number of delegates from other states. Senator Symington has the endorse-

PRESENT NAVAL STRENGTH OF USSR and US



U. S. LAGS behind Soviet Russia in naval strength according to these figures, which are attributed to responsible naval intelligence sources. Whether or not our overall defenses are adequate is big issue in election campaign.

ment of former President, Harry Truman.

Adlai Stevenson, Democratic standard bearer in 1952 and 1956, is in the picture, even though he is not a declared candidate. The latest Gallup Poll shows him in second place behind Senator Kennedy as a choice among Democratic voters.

Renewed Drive Made For Algerian Peace

French President de Gaulle has made another peace bid to the Algerian rebels. As in the past, he has asked them to agree to a cease-fire which would be followed by arrangements for free elections to determine Algeria's future. So far, the rebels have insisted that peace negotiations and election plans must be worked out before a cease-fire can be considered.

About the only thing that is different in the latest French approach is the wording used in reference to the rebel heads. In past instances, they were called "terrorist leaders," or referred to in other uncomplimentary terms. In the most recent offer, however, they are addressed in milder terms, such as "leaders of the insurrection."

It is not yet known whether President de Gaulle's latest peace attempt will lead to fruitful negotiations, or whether, like so many other efforts, it will fail to narrow the gulf between France and the Algerian nationalist movement.

News Briefs from Around the Globe

The State Department recently declared that the communist bloc of nations has a network of 300,000 espionage and internal security agents—the largest ever assembled. In the past 8 years, more than 18,000 persons have been arrested as Soviet spies in West Germany alone.

The government of President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina has smashed a short-lived revolt by approximately 350 members of an army anti-aircraft unit. At least 2 generals were involved in the plot. One was captured; the other is believed to have escaped to Chile. Those behind the revolt are said to have felt that Mr. Frondizi has been too easy on communists and supporters of former President Juan Peron. The Argentine leader denies these charges.

Russia has granted a visa to Oliver Powers, the father of U-2 pilot Francis Powers. The elder Mr. Powers is now expected to visit the Soviet Union in August in an attempt to aid his son who is being held on espionage charges. As we go to press, American embassy officials in Moscow have still not been allowed to visit the captured flyer.

A leading astronomer, Dr. R. N. Bracewell, of Stanford University in California, says that a satellite from another world may be in orbit around the sun. He says that such a satellite might explain strange radio signals heard on earth in 1927, 1928, and 1934.



ON LAND, it's a trailer; on water, a boat. Wheels are raised for lake rides, as above at Cypress Gardens, Florida, and are lowered for use behind the family car as trailer. It could be handy for vacation trips.

City Decline

(Concluded from page 1)

the best systems of roads and free-ways in the world, and countless downtown parking areas, its streets are still clogged with cars. During rush hours there is bumper-to-bumper traffic. Other cities face similar difficulties.

The lack of space in large cities is another reason for the big move to the suburbs. Most of these cities have used up their desirable land. They can grow only one way now—up. There is little space left for new homes. Older sections of the city have become undesirable in many cases. People who can afford it move into

in the way of various public services.

The flight to the suburbs is also bringing great social changes to our cities. Generally speaking, people who move to the suburbs have moderate or high incomes which enable them to choose more desirable residential areas. When these people move out, the city suffers.

The more reliable residents who move out of any given neighborhood, the less desirable that neighborhood usually becomes. Often, decay and blight set in. As buildings deteriorate, families double up and crowd into small quarters. All this leads to further deterioration.

Blight has a way of spreading from neighborhood to neighborhood. The result, in time, is a great slum area.

quires schools, water, and other services. Unless a community attracts wealthy families, it may discover that its tax rolls are top-heavy with homes that bring in small returns and do not bear a proportionately big share of the costs.

One suburb, for example, found that 100 acres, with 4 homes to an acre, would boost school costs by \$175,000 a year. Yet this same development would yield only \$80,000 a year in taxes.

The suburbs also face a problem similar to that faced by big cities. A lack of central planning sometimes results in a suburban hodgepodge. Hundreds of private developments do not always produce an attractive residential area. As a result, certain sub-

zens' committee undertook to find out why New Haven was on the skids. The committee learned that the population had shifted to the suburbs and that downtown New Haven was in a state of decay. Narrow streets were strangled with cars, and shops attracted fewer and fewer customers. Old residential areas were becoming slums.

Members of the committee and local officials pitched in to see what could be done. They studied all phases of rehabilitation—slum clearance, traffic problems, recreation, and health. A campaign for redevelopment was proposed.

Last year a multimillion-dollar project, calling for the redevelopment of 42 acres of slums, was completed. Other projects are under way. When these are finished, New Haven will have more adequate housing, improved services, and a new, revitalized downtown area.

In Kalamazoo, Michigan, a main business street has been converted into a long mall which allows shoppers to walk from store to store without interference from traffic. Philadelphia's Eastwick Project, which covers a 2,500-acre area, will cost over \$400,000,000 in private and public funds. When finished, it will provide between 10,000 and 12,000 new dwellings.

Rochester, New York, has an outstanding program under way. The city's Midtown Plaza will provide a regional shopping center in the business area. It will have a 2,000-car garage, stores, restaurants, and a hotel—all of which may be reached by escalators.

Norfolk, Virginia, is clearing more than 400 acres of slums and blighted commercial property to make way for a multimillion-dollar civic center, medical center, hotel, and 3 low-rent housing projects. Boston is at work on a \$100,000,000 center in its Back Bay area.

The challenge. Many people feel that the decline of American cities is among the biggest problems confronting our nation. They point out that big cities have always served as centers for cultural, educational, and business activities. We must see that cities are able to continue these important functions, many people believe.

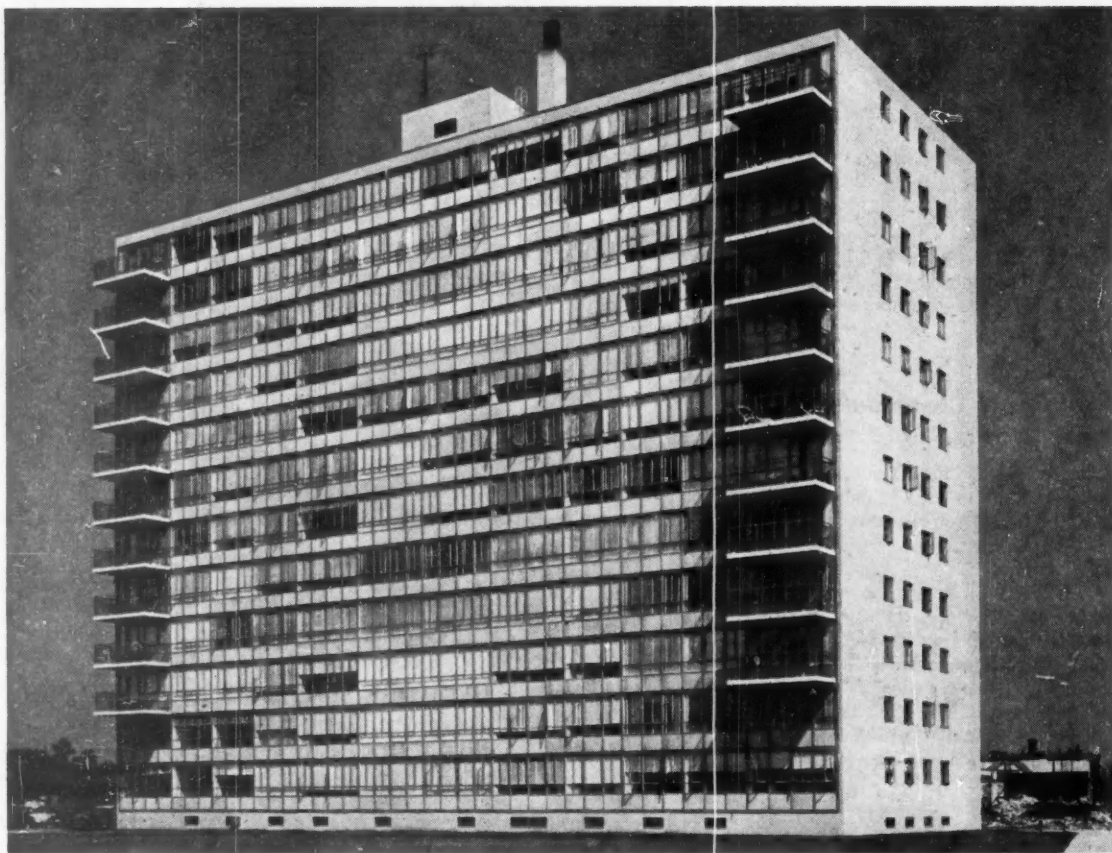
Some Americans feel that the federal government must assume a bigger share of responsibility for revitalizing our cities. They point out that federal funds for slum clearance are inadequate. They say we should spend at least \$600,000,000 a year over the next decade if we are to make real progress in restoring downtown municipal areas.

Other people feel that cities themselves need to take more interest in slum clearance and in traffic congestion problems. Until city and suburban citizens alike take more interest in community affairs, progress is bound to be slow. Only when everyone pitches in, will progress be made, many people maintain.

Conclusion. By 1970 the United States is expected to have 220,000,000 people. Though big cities may continue to lose population, three-fourths of all Americans will live in large metropolitan areas, consisting of cities and their suburbs. More and more we are becoming a nation of city people.

In the future, therefore, it seems likely that problems of urban renewal will be increasingly important. Many people believe these problems require the attention of all Americans.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE



APARTMENT BUILDINGS in cities, such as this sleek one, still lure Americans who don't care for suburbs

the suburbs where there is room to build new homes and there is less noise and confusion.

A number of industrial plants have moved to suburban areas. This is especially true of those that depend on trucks to bring in goods. Supplies are handled more easily in low, wide buildings spread over several acres than in skyscraper buildings surrounded by narrow streets. Moreover, in the suburbs there is room for workers and customers to park their cars.

The effects. The movement of people away from cities has a serious effect on big-city finances. For example, the amount of money a city gets from the state for health, education, and relief is computed on a per capita basis. So New York City may stand to lose \$1,350,000 a year in state aid, due to its drop in population.

City finances are further aggravated when stores and business firms move to the suburbs. This means less tax money, which, of course, brings a drop in city income.

At the same time, cities are faced with rising costs. School enrollments continue to grow. City expenses for police and fire departments, for recreation, and for health are mounting. People in cities demand more and more

Rundown sections yield less tax money. "The backbone of the municipal tax base disappears," is the way one authority puts it. Moreover, the slums create many personal problems because they breed both disease and crime. This means that a city has to spend more for fire and police protection, health services, and relief. It must do this at a time when city income is diminishing.

The suburbs. The mushrooming suburbs also face some tough financial difficulties. People who move to the suburbs expect the same comforts they enjoyed in the cities. They want running water, roads and sidewalks, schools, and adequate fire and police protection. But all of these cost money.

Suburban dwellers often discover that—although their taxes may climb higher and higher—their localities still lack good facilities. Many suburbs are plagued with overcrowded schools, a lack of recreational activities, and inadequate water and sewage systems.

The trouble is that the suburbs themselves are growing—expanding until they themselves seem to have suburbs. New developments are going up on every side. Each new section re-

quires schools, water, and other services. Unless a community attracts wealthy families, it may discover that its tax rolls are top-heavy with homes that bring in small returns and do not bear a proportionately big share of the costs.

Tackling the problem. Many cities across the nation are tackling the problems of blight, traffic congestion, and loss of industry. They are doing so through urban renewal programs aimed at improving the central cores of their cities.

The federal government assists with this work through its Urban Renewal Administration. This agency assists joint federal-city slum clearance projects. Cities are helped to acquire slum areas and to resell the land to private developers. About \$300,000,000 in federal funds will be available for this purpose during the fiscal year 1961.

Citizens' groups and industrial organizations are also at work on urban renewal plans. Universities have carried out a number of research projects having to do with various phases of the problem.

Here are just a few examples of what is being done to improve cities across the nation. Many others could be given.

A development plan carried out in New Haven, Connecticut, has been called a "model for urban renewal in the cities of America." This project started several years ago when a citi-

Touring America

West North Central States

This is the fifth in a series of special features about the 50 states. This week we visit the West North Central States, noted for their mighty rivers, fine farms, and rich deposits of oil, iron ore, and other minerals.

North Dakota. Capital: Bismarck. Population: 650,000; ranks 43rd. Area: 70,655 square miles; ranks 17th. Entered Union: 1889, the 39th state to be admitted.

North Dakota is a land of farms. In summer its golden seas of grain stretch from horizon to horizon. The fertile black soil of the Red River Valley is famous for grain. Only Kansas produces more wheat than North Dakota. Both spring wheat and durum wheat (used to make macaroni) are raised. The Flickertail State also produces large quantities of barley, flaxseed, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, and sugar beets. Cattle, hogs, sheep, and chickens are raised.

Many of the crops are grown on irrigated lands. Largest of the state's water projects is the giant Garrison Dam. In time this great dam will provide water for more than a million acres of farm land.

Brown coal, called lignite, is mined in the western part of the state. More than 30 uses have been found for this mineral, including the making of paint, plastics, and perfumes. However, oil is North Dakota's most valuable mineral. Natural gas and sulphur are also taken from the ground. The state has plants which produce meat, flour, butter, and machinery.

A famous tourist attraction in the Flickertail State is the Bad Lands. This region, along the Little Missouri River, is an area of many-colored buttes and canyons.

South Dakota. Capital: Pierre. Population: 699,000; ranks 40th. Area: 77,047; ranks 16th. Entered Union: 1889, the 40th state to be admitted.

South Dakota is noted for its vast stretches of rich farm land and wind-swept grasslands. Large areas are set aside as Indian reservations.

Three-fourths of the people in South Dakota are engaged in farming. Corn is a big crop. Much of it is used to fatten cattle and hogs. Oats, wheat, barley, flaxseed, rye, and dairy products are produced. Eggs and poultry bring large sums. Sheep are raised in the northwest part of the state. Meat packing and butter making are big industries.

The Black Hills in the southwestern part of the state have rich mineral

resources. The Homestake Mine, at Lead, is one of the richest gold mines in the world. Mines in South Dakota also turn out silver and uranium.

Mount Rushmore, in the Black Hills, is a monument to the builders of the United States. There, carved in rock, are the heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. The huge faces chiseled in the side of the mountain, may be seen from a distance of 17 miles.

Nebraska. Capital: Lincoln. Population: 1,457,000; ranks 34th. Area: 77,237; ranks 15th. Entered Union: 1867, the 37th state to be admitted.

Nebraska is the only state which has a unicameral, or one-house, legislature. It is called the State Senate, and its 43 members are elected to two-year terms in a non-partisan election. This is an election in which the candidates do not represent any political party. Nebraska's capitol is one of the world's most beautiful government buildings.

The eastern part of Nebraska is a great crop-growing area. The western areas have fine grazing lands. The Cornhusker State produces corn, wheat, and rye, and large numbers of cattle and hogs. Oats, soybeans, sorghum, potatoes, and sugar beets are big crops.

Omaha, the largest city, is an important livestock and meat-packing center. Factories turn out chemicals, machinery, and freight cars. Oil and natural gas are produced in the state.

In the old days, prairie schooners rolled through Mitchell Pass, in the western part of the state, on their way to the Far West. Today the pass is part of a national playground—the Scotts Bluff National Monument.

Kansas. Capital: Topeka. Population: 2,116,000; ranks 29th. Area: 82,276; ranks 14th. Entered Union: 1861, the 34th state to be admitted.

In his search for gold, the Spanish explorer Coronado reached the Kansas country in 1541. Though disappointed in his search, the Spaniard nevertheless described the land as being "very fat and black." Early settlers were to find the black soil of Kansas extremely fertile.

At first the land was used to graze herds of cattle. In 1867, the first herd was driven along the Chisholm Trail to the railroad, setting off a cattle boom that lasted 20 years. It was in this period of history that the towns of Abilene and Dodge City, now well known to TV fans, sprang up.

The raising of livestock is still a big business in Kansas. But today the rich Kansas prairies are sown to wheat. The Sunflower State grows almost twice as much wheat as North Dakota, its nearest rival. The wheat is grown on highly mechanized farms. Corn, hay, alfalfa, sweet clover, oats, and soybeans are raised.

Kansas is a growing industrial state. The processing of foods is a big industry. Flour, meat, and dairy products are important. Factories also turn out chemicals, soap, cars, and furniture. The city of Wichita is known for aircraft manufacture.

Kansas ranks fifth in oil production. Petroleum is pumped in 70 counties. Natural gas, cement, coal, salt, zinc, and helium are produced.

A visitor to Kansas may see the boyhood home of President Eisenhower and the new Eisenhower Memorial



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Museum at Abilene. Kansas also boasts two historic military posts—Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley.

Minnesota. Capital: St. Paul. Population: 3,375,000; ranks 18th. Area: 84,068; ranks 12th. Entered Union: 1858, the 32nd state to be admitted.

The name Minnesota comes from Indian words meaning Land of Sky Blue Waters. Most of the 2,000,000 people who visit Minnesota each year agree that the state is as pretty as its name. The "Land of 10,000 Lakes" is a favorite vacationland.

Minnesota is a rich farming state. Once known for wheat, Minnesota farmers now carry on a diversified farming. Butter, milk, cattle, hogs, and corn bring the most money. Minnesota's farmers also raise turkeys, sheep, potatoes, and flaxseed. The state is a leader in oats, barley, and spring wheat.

Minnesota has many meat-packing plants and flour mills. Minneapolis ranks among the world's biggest flour-milling centers. Factories in St. Paul produce refrigerators, telephone equipment, plastics, paper and boxes, jewelry, and scotch tape.

From Minnesota's Mesabi, Vermilion, and Cuyuna Ranges comes about seven-tenths of all the iron ore mined in our country. Boats carry the ore to industrial cities around the Great Lakes, including Duluth. Though much of Minnesota's top-grade iron ore has been used, experts say the state has enough taconite to last for centuries. Taconite is a hard rock which is about one-third iron. Mines in Minnesota also produce granite and manganese.

Iowa. Capital: Des Moines. Population: 2,822,000; ranks 23rd. Area: 56,290; ranks 25th. Entered Union: 1846, the 29th state to be admitted.

Iowa is known as "the land where the tall corn grows." Most of the corn is fed to hogs, so it's jokingly said that Iowa's corn crop "goes squealing to market." In most years Iowa ranks first in both corn and hogs. Cattle, poultry, oats, popcorn, timothy seed, soybeans, barley, and dairy products are produced in the Hawkeye State.

Still, Iowa's factories now earn more than its farms. Over 2,000 products

are made, including machinery, chemicals, and metal products. Meat packing is a big business in Des Moines. The city also leads in the publication of farm journals.

Cedar Rapids has one of the world's biggest cereal factories. The world's largest cellophane factory is in Clinton. Fountain pens and washing machines are important Iowa products. Coal, limestone, and gypsum are dug.

Rivers and lakes in the Hawkeye State offer year-round recreation for visitors. Among Iowa's famous sons is Herbert Hoover, 31st President of the United States, and one of the 2 living ex-Presidents of our country.

Missouri. Capital: Jefferson City. Population: 4,271,000; ranks 13th. Area: 69,674; ranks 19th. Entered Union: 1821, the 24th state to be admitted.

Someone has said that Missouri is a northern state with a southern accent. This humorous description arises from the fact that Missouri lies about midway between the Gulf of Mexico and Canada.

Missouri has a variety of rich natural resources—good soil, minerals, and two great rivers, the Missouri and the Mississippi. The state has abundant supplies of fresh water from 3,000 springs.

Missouri is a leader in both farming and manufacturing. Big crops of corn, wheat, cotton, soybeans, oats, and fruit are grown. Cattle, hogs, and poultry are raised. Missouri is famous for its fine mules and horses.

St. Louis, Kansas City, and other communities in Missouri produce meats, flour, and animal feeds. They turn out cars, auto parts, boats, clothing, shoes, chemicals, and metal products. Lead, marble, lime, and clay are mined in the Show-Me State.

Missouri's Ozark Mountains—a region of wooded hills, valleys, clear mountain streams, lakes, and caverns—attract large number of tourists. Other attractions include the Mark Twain region along the Mississippi River. Among Missouri's famous sons is Harry Truman, 33rd President of the United States.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE



RAISING CATTLE is big source of farm income in states discussed here

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

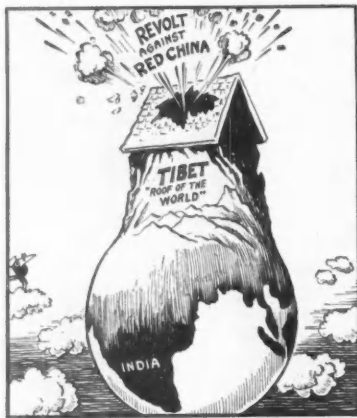
"Unsubdued." Editorial in the Manchester Guardian Weekly.

"Today, the masses of the Tibetan people, who have become their own masters, are rejoicing at their success in emancipating themselves under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and at becoming masters of their own destiny."

That was Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, one of the most prominent Tibetans collaborating with the Chinese; he was addressing the Chinese National People's Congress in April. Now there are reports, as there were 15 months ago, that the struggle of Tibetans against their "liberators" is becoming more intense and more bloody. These reports, based as they are on what refugees have to tell, are still unchecked, but it would be foolish to dismiss them altogether. No doubt the Chinese, by deeds if not by words, will provide their own confirmation before long; they have already indicated by the caution with which they have been introducing their social "reforms," that these are not as welcome as they suggest.

If the battles and guerrilla ambushes are on anything like the scale reported, they make nonsense of Ngapo Ngawang Jigme's assertion that the quelling of the rebellion was a "struggle between the vast majority of the people and a small handful of reactionary serf owners."

We who are so far distant can only be astounded at the heroism or desperation that enables the Tibetans to battle on against such overwhelming



TIBETANS are still struggling for freedom from rule by communist China

odds; a population less than half that of Lancashire, with only such old-fashioned weapons as they can lay their hands on, has taken on the modern army of the largest nation on earth. They, if any people, have nothing to lose but their chains.

"K. in Cuba Could Raise Latin American Eyebrows." Editorial in Kansas City Star.

Nikita Khrushchev should feel more at home in Cuba than anywhere else he might go in Latin America. He and Fidel Castro are 2 of a kind in some respects. Both are addicted to dramatic posturing. Each holds the United States chiefly to blame for his country's troubles. And if Castro is not so thoroughgoing a Marxist as Khrushchev, he is quite willing to use the methods of communist dictatorship.

The reasons for the invitation and its acceptance are obvious. Castro assumes the visit will bolster his prestige in Cuba and perhaps elsewhere.

We assume the pragmatic Khrushchev is far more interested in undercutting the United States than he is in helping the Castro regime or the Cuban people. There is no altruism in Russia's sugar trade pact with Cuba and the \$100,000,000 credit that goes with it.

Khrushchev's public performance in Cuba can be easily predicted. If he sticks to form, the Soviet leader will berate the United States for having a world-wide system of military bases.

He may single out the Guantanamo naval base in Cuba. The United States has occupied this bastion since 1901 under a provision in the Cuban constitution. This privilege was awarded after United States military intervention freed the Cuban people from the ancient rule of Spain. But neither Castro nor his Russian guest could ever be expected to recognize the United States as the liberator of Cuba.

Both men have done all they could to depict the U. S. as governed by war-mongering imperialists. It is a made-in-Moscow version they would like to sell to the world, including all Latin America. But the responsible governments of Latin America are more skeptical of Castro and communism than frightened by the scarecrow of "Yankee imperialism."

Only Argentina, Uruguay, and Mexico have diplomatic relations with Russia. It is by no means certain that Khrushchev will receive a stack of invitations from the Latin American countries. If he visits only Cuba or concentrates most of his time there, Cuba's neighbors may be more suspicious than ever of communist influence in Cuba.

"Closing the Darien Gap." Editorial in The Christian Science Monitor.

Latin America is looking for \$2,000,000 from the United States with which to start closing the last missing link in the Pan American Highway. For what it will accomplish, this is a bargain.

Matched with \$1,000,000 from the other 20 members of the Organization of American States, it would provide for surveys and plans to bridge the 500-mile "Darien gap," which lies symbolically along the narrow isthmus joining North and South America.

It was made clear last week at the Eighth Pan-American Highway Congress in Bogota that the closing of the Darien gap would constitute more than the completion of a civil engineering dream.

For Panama it would mean the end of isolation of about 40% of that nation's territory southeast of the canal. For Colombia and Panama it would mean an increase in trade and commerce. For both the prospective South American and Central American common market areas it would provide a useful trucking route. For tourists from Alaska to Argentina it would open the way for uninterrupted travel over the entire 22,000 mile inter-American route.

At a time when Washington's relations with Panama are strained, United States participation in closing the Darien gap would be an obviously friendly act. By helping open up 40% of the country to fuller development



AT WORK on Pan American Highway, which is now nearing completion

it might be expected to mitigate tensions involving control of the Panama Canal without in any way being a move made under extremist pressure.

"Nationalism in Asia." Editorial in The Washington Post.

President Eisenhower's speech to the Philippine Congress was a pointed reply to the noisy elements who are trying to distort the nature of his good will mission to the Far East. The President found only satisfaction in the fact that 33 lands once under Western control have peacefully achieved self-determination since 1945. The President made it clear that the United States has no interest in imposing its way of life on any people.

History and bitter experience fully sustain the President's assertion that communism is the real enemy of national aspirations. It is Moscow that is trying to sap the freedom of young countries striving for independence and higher standards of living.

The first tragic error of the rioting Japanese students lies in their failure to see that the only hope for a tolerable future lies in freedom and respect for the individual. Their second mistake is in assuming that freedom and better living conditions can be attained without cooperation among the free peoples. The basic truth of our age is that the forces of freedom and human dignity must work together in order to survive the assaults of the monolithic force that is trying to destroy them.

The President acknowledged that evils still persist in the free world. Nevertheless, he maintained, "the resources of free men living in free communities, cooperating with their neighbors at home and overseas constitute the mightiest creative temporal force on earth."

"Too Much Campaign." Editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The chairmen of the Democratic and Republican National Committees can perform a public service by giving serious attention to the proposal that they take steps to reduce the time now devoted to Presidential campaigning. Specifically, the chairmen have been asked to help place two rules before the July conventions for adoption: One, that no delegate would be seated at the 1964 conventions if he was selected before June 1, 1964; second,

that the 1964 conventions be held after August 1.

The purpose of the proposal, made by John A. Wells and indorsed by the Committee to Inform the Voters, Inc., is to bring order and reason into modern campaigning.

Mr. Wells makes a good case. He notes that campaigning for 1960 primaries began last November, although the first such election—in New Hampshire—was not held until March. By the end of the primary season, he points out, the campaigners and their staffs are exhausted and their financial supporters drained. Further arguments against extended primary campaigning are listed by Mr. Wells: Officeholders who might be Presidential candidates cannot take time from their official duties; reporters exhaust the news before the significant period of the campaign begins; the people "grow so inexpressibly weary of the Niagara of words, polls, guesses, forecasts, charges and countercharges" that they tend to seek escape from the Presidential campaign and goodly numbers end up by not voting; world opinion is dismayed at the long process, and the efficient operation of the government may be impaired.

Mr. Wells may be overly optimistic in setting his sights on 1964, but a beginning could well be made this year. The conventions could at least establish a policy as part of the party platforms. Fourteen states now hold primaries to select convention delegates before June 1; although there might be alternatives, as a practical matter the state legislatures probably would have to reset the primary dates. Other states choose delegates by different methods.

The June 1 date was suggested because it appeared the most practical. It would have the effect of limiting most of the campaigning to May and would allow 5 months of post-primary activity up to election day in November. The period might be shortened later, but there are objections to mid-summer primaries because of vacation and other considerations.

Mounting costs of campaigning, combined with such advances as television and the airplane, in addition to the demonstrated false importance of the primaries, should commend these suggestions to politicians of both parties. Eventual improvement seems inevitable; a start can be made now.

